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Column One
David Courtney

Two Given Death Sentence In U.S. Atom Case

THE Shah of Persia has given up his intention to go to Amman on Sunday and to spend a week in Jordan as the guest of King Abdullah. From this it would seem to be a fair surmise that matters in Persia are no better. Reports from the oilfields and from Isfahan tell a menacing story. The wealthy folk of Isfahan, an important industrial centre, are packing up and moving to the capital, where the situation seems to be in hand; and in the oilfields, tens of thousands are on strike, and thousands more have been expelled from their place of work.

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuters). — A U.S. Federal Court today sentenced to death Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel convicted of spying on atomic secrets and passing them to Russia. In sentencing the Rosenbergs, Federal Court Judge Irving A.T. Kaufman ordered them to be executed some time in the week beginning May 29. The court did not specify the method of execution, but stated the execution should be carried out "according to the law."

Troops Motion Passed

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuters). — The Senate last night finally approved a resolution to send four U.S. divisions to Europe, as well as endorsing the appointment of General Eisenhower as Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Pact Forces.

Israel Planes Bomb Syrian Attack Points; Protest Sent to U.N. on Murder of Seven

Note to Security Council Lists Syrian Violations

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Israel is protesting to the Security Council against the flagrant violation of the Israel-Syria Armistice Agreement committed in the demilitarized zone south of Lake Huleh last night. Instructions were cable to the Israel delegation at U.N. headquarters tonight, a Foreign Ministry source said tonight.

Israel Air Force planes yesterday evening bombed several Syrian entrenchments in the demilitarized zone near El Hamma where seven Israel policemen were killed by Syrian fire on Wednesday, as well as a police post in Syrian territory from which firing had been directed. The Government lodged a complaint last night with the U.N. Security Council protesting at the murder, and noting seven Syrian breaches of the Armistice Agreement within the past two weeks. Earlier in the day the Cabinet discussed the situation created by the Syrian attack.

Gov't Hears Report On El Hamma

A full report on the murder of seven Israel policemen on Wednesday by Syrian forces was given to the Cabinet yesterday at its regular weekly meeting in Jerusalem. The Chief of Staff and his Deputy gave the ministers a full account of developments in the north, and of Syria's violation of the armistice agreement.

Several Direct Hits Made In Retaliatory Action

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Israel Air Force this evening bombed the fortified positions near El Hamma from which Syrian soldiers last night opened fire on two police vehicles, killing seven policemen and wounding three others.

THERE is still talk of a right-wing coup in which the army would take part; but no leader strong enough and popular enough to dare it at hand. Martial law has taken the place of government but evidently there are not enough soldiers to make it effective. The only 400 armed forces are said to be at Baghdad, a main centre of trouble; and around the gulf the Persian navy consist of three sloops and some smaller craft, manned by seamen who have not been paid for over two months and have been bilked of their new year bonus.

Assembly Passes Electoral Reform

PARIS, Thursday (Reuters). — The National Assembly today adopted the electoral reform bill by 354 votes to 222, a narrow majority of 132.

U.N. Advances In All Sectors

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuters). — A U.S. task force advanced to within 11 kms. of the important North Korean town of Chonwon today, while U.N. advances continued in most sectors.

Jordan Report Of Clash False

A report by Radio Ramallah that one Jewish soldier was killed on Tuesday during a clash with Arab Legion troops was officially denied yesterday.

M.A.C. Chairman Must Go to Scene

High U.N. circles in Jerusalem reported yesterday that Col. Bennett de Ridder, Acting U.N. Chief of Staff, may leave his bed in Augusta Victoria Hospital to be available for consultation on the present crisis. He was recently operated on for appendicitis.

IT is a little difficult for a country like Britain, which is all for the principle of nationalization, to deny the same principle to other countries on the grounds that British interests would be adversely affected. On the other hand, nationalization would only make sense if there were reasonable prospect of its being made to work. Quite clearly, the Persians could not be allowed to let the Russians come in and work the oilfields for them; and just as clearly they are in no position to do the job for themselves, so that British or American financial and technical aid would have to be brought in. The whole matter is less a question of principle than of muddle. The main principle involved lies in the fact that the world can no longer afford to have backward, feudal sovereignties.

Before becoming law, the bill has to go to the Senate, which is expected to change it radically. The Assembly will then have to re-vote on the second reading in its present form.

DEPUTIES MAKE NO HEADWAY

PARIS, Thursday (UP). — The Big Four Deputies cancelled their regular meeting this afternoon following talks which began with lunch at the Soviet Embassy and continued for three and a half hours.

2,000 COPTS TO CROSS ISRAEL

Israel has notified the U.N. Chief of Staff that it has agreed to the transit through its territory of 2,000 Coptic pilgrims from Egypt to Jordan-held Palestine.

US-UK Will Seek Common Policy On Iran in Washington Talks

LONDON, Thursday. — This week's Anglo-American talks here on the Persian situation are to be continued in Washington next Monday. It is understood that the main subject of the conversations between Mr. Morrison and Mr. George McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State

Chief characteristics of the new voting system are:
1. In any given constituency each party must present a list of candidates with the number of candidates per list equal to the number of seats to be filled.
2. Any list obtaining 10 per cent of the votes cast all the seats.
3. No list gets into this number, the seats are allocated as follows: (a) Seats are allocated to the number of votes obtained by each list.
(b) Parties may form alliances for the purpose of only obtaining the required 10 per cent of the votes cast in doing so, the seats are allocated between the lists in proportion to the votes each list obtained.

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El Azzam Outlines New Cabinet Policy

DAMASCUS, Thursday. — Syria would not at present tie herself to any bloc, Premier Khalid Bey of Assad told Parliament yesterday, as he outlined his new Cabinet policy.

Israel-Hungary Trade Pact Extended

HAIKHA, Thursday. — The trade and payments agreement between Israel and Hungary which expired on January 1 has been extended for an additional year following an exchange of notes between the two governments. It was announced here today.

His Majesty Refuses To Invite W.F.T.U.

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Executive Committee of the His Majesty's Society for the World Federation of Trade Unions to this country.

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PASSIVE TACTICS 'SLOW SUICIDE' Italy's Communists Checked

By Mark Strage
ROME (ONA).— Communist chief recently returned from Moscow, will be in the chairman's seat this month when the Italian party holds its annual congress, the most important of its 32 years history.

On the propaganda front, the Communists today are being roundly beaten. From a high point last summer when canvassers for the Stockholm Peace Petition collected one million signatures in Rome alone (total population 1,750,000), the propaganda machine here has deteriorated to the point where it is unable to cope with the "debunking" poster campaign directed by Catholic Action. Wholesale discovery of arms hoards and damaging political admissions by Red deputies (such as the recent incident when the entire Communist side of the Chamber set up a chorus of "No's and Never's" when asked in the heat of debate by Defence Minister Rinaldo Ossola if they would defend Italy against attack by the Soviet Union) are costing the party much support among the rank-and-file of its "sto-mach" converts — that great part of Italy's two million Communists who joined not for ideological reasons but because of the high unemployment and social inequalities in Italy.

Socialists Re-unite
 On the political front, re-union of the two non-Stalinist Socialist parties already agreed to by their respective leaders will probably be effected before the Communist congress.

But it is on the social front that Togliatti's greatest difficulty and the party's most serious handicap lies. As has been demonstrated by such adept and opposed political leaders as Bismarck and Lenin, a "big" party that lives on mass support cannot afford to remain indefinitely in the opposition.

In the case of a party which is avowedly the defender of the working-class and the agency through which its interests are to be realized, a passive attitude—such as has marked the Italian Communist party since its exclusion from the government in 1947—amounts to slow suicide. It is possible for a small party with a marked ideology, such as the Italian Communists under Togliatti, to survive in the government before the 1917 Revolution, or any republican party in a monarchy and any monarchist party in a republic, to hold its members for years without ever doing anything spectacular. In those instances, the ideological motives which led members to join originally are usually profound enough to overcome their impatience and prevent them from losing interest.

Parliamentary Handicaps
 In the case of the present party, that is not true. Communist parties have never been organized to function along parliamentary lines. When, in 1948, the Christian Democrats polled a clear majority, the party in Italy should have been

ULPAN STREAMLINES CLASSES AND COMFORTS Hebrew Courses 'Integrate' Immigrants

This is the first of two articles on the "Ulpán" method of intensive Hebrew teaching.

By Frances Gunther

"ULPAN" is one way of solving the great national problem of how to convert mass immigrants into integrated citizens. The word itself simply means a place of instruction, and its current usage refers to the teaching of Hebrew to newcomers by special intensive methods. There are now seven "Ulpán" study centres in various parts of the country under the joint sponsorship of the Jewish Agency's Department for the Absorption of Immigrants and the Ministry of Education's Department for the Advancement of Hebrew. The first department provides housing, food and funds; the second provides teachers and text-books.

The first "Ulpán" opened quietly, as a tentative experiment in adult education in Jerusalem in September, 1949, with 120 students. By September, 1951, the system will be extended to about 7,000 students throughout Israel, a sixty-fold increase. "Ulpán" has been assigned a quarter of a million pounds out of the total three million pound budget of the Agency's Absorption Programme.

Ulpán's Graduates
 "Ulpánim" are now functioning in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Nahariya, and Safad. After May 1, others will open in Mt. Canaan, Nahariya, and Beerseba. There are also small "Ulpánim" in many kibbutzim. Application for admission is made through Agency offices in the three big cities. The cost of the course varies with local conditions. At the kibbutzim, students pay their way in farm work. At the de luxe "Ulpánim" in the resort towns of Mt. Canaan and Nahariya, students live in hotels and comfortable pensions, and the cost of the four months' course, including lodging, food, tuition, training and cultural activities, is IL135.

At Jerusalem's spartan "Ulpán" students pay only eleven pounds per month. For those immigrants who arrive penniless, but who have the necessary qualifications as university graduates or specialists in essential professions, the Agency provides a

loan of fees, plus a two-pound monthly allowance. The student agrees to repay the loan within a year after completing the course. Although "Ulpán" does not undertake to guarantee jobs, it is in contact with various labour exchanges, and 95 per cent of the graduates of the first two "Ulpánim" are now employed. Among "Ulpán" graduates, one is a Span Alot (Lieutenant Colonel) in the Israel Army, two are in the Foreign Office, and many others are employed in Government institutions.

The original aims of "Ulpán" were two-fold, to teach newcomers Hebrew, and to teach it in such a way that they become good Israeli citizens. The accelerated pace of mass immigration, with its consequent doubling of the population of the State in three years, has created an intellectual as well as an economic crisis, and has enormously increased the demand for teachers. They must be well-trained teachers.

New Teachers
 Jerusalem's present "Ulpán" course is trying to develop teachers among the newcomers who will, in their turn, teach the newcomers who come after them. 200 students from 30 different countries, speaking a dozen different languages, are taking the course. The majority, about 190, have come from the East European countries, the largest group being about 70 from Rumania. There are 60 from Poland, 30 from Hungary, 20 from Yugoslavia, 7 from Bulgaria, and 3 from Russia which bars emigration. From Germany there are 12 students, from Czechoslovakia 9, and from Austria 4. There are 3 from France, and 2 each from Italy and Holland. The 22 students from English-speaking countries include 12 from the U.S., 6 from Britain, 2 each from Canada and South Africa, and one New Zealand.

U.N.'s warmest supporters, and Israel is among them, could not claim that the record of the past BORDER two demilitarized zones on Israel's frontier with Syria are any recommendation for the regime of limited sovereignty coupled with U.N. supervision which is in force there. In judging the success of U.N. work in the area, it must firstly be kept in mind that the purpose of this regime is to implement, and certainly not to hinder, the resumption of normal life there. The Syrians, understandably, would prefer to see these areas remain uninhabitable and uninhabited, vulnerable to infiltrators as no settled area is.

THEATRE NOTES
Figaro Divorced from Opera

"The Marriage of Figaro." A comedy in three acts by Beaumarchais. Hebrew by M. Levin. Directed by Julius Toller. Staged by Dr. P. Levi.

WHEN the final curtain dropped on the opening of Habimah's "Marriage of Figaro," there was a spontaneous and warm round of applause. There is no doubt that the audience liked what they had seen. I am sorry to say that I did not share their enthusiasm. In its day, Beaumarchais' farce was a daring criticism of the manners and morals of the French nobility. The play was banned because it poked fun at the carryings-on of the upper classes, and because it was banned, it enjoyed a tremendous underground popularity in its time. It is witty and sprightly in a manner which we have learned to associate with French farce of the twentieth century, but to claim for it anything more would be exaggeration.

For a modern audience it is difficult to dissociate Figaro from exquisite Mozart melodies which seem so perfectly right for the play. That the Habimah production was able to stand up at all minus the music, is probably a tribute to the production, but since we roam so far and wide to find

the traditional Figaro make-up, Figaro is a combination of daring gallantry and comedy. The make-up was so unflattering, that only the comedy was emphasized, and it was difficult to take him seriously as a figure of romance. Ada Tal as Susanna was gay and pretty, even though at times she is apt to be cute and coy. Israel Becker played Count Almaviva as a straight comedy figure, who could never for a moment be a serious menace. The Habimah's new and welcome addition, Lea Knout, played the adolescent Cherubino, with lightness and humour, which makes us believe that she might be capable of fine things in the future. Shoshana David looked handsome, at times, as the Countess. The rest of the cast were made up as comedy figures which emphasized my Walt Disney feeling. Yehoshua Bertoneff played Bartolo, Tamar Robins was Marcelino, Menachem Ben-Zion, Antonio; Dina Peskin, Franchette; Ari Unshaver, Basilio, and David Vardi was particularly amusing as the Judge. The gay setting was by Dr. P. Levi, the music by A. A. Boscovitch. The movement and dances were by Gertrude Kraus, and to the Hebrew version of M. Levin were added some verses by H. Hafer.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

With Syria, there can be no arguing. Its army may find that its attempt to make capital for itself will be disastrous. Israel does not seek war, but will certainly not yield an inch for fear of war. It is plainly intolerable that Syrian troops should entrench themselves on Israel territory, shoot and kill Israeli policemen, disarm Arab policemen employed by Israel, and shoot across the frontier, each a gross breach of armistice, even though these breaches have been ineffective except in causing deep anger and national bitterness at wanton murders. There are few in Israel who will not hope that yesterday's swift reply to Syrian entry into El Hamma will suffice to re-establish peace and a medium of cooperation on the frontier.

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Cabinet Instructs UK Envoy to Egypt

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters).—Sir Ralph Stevenson, British Ambassador to Egypt, will leave London by air for Cairo on Saturday. It was announced by the Foreign Office here this evening. The announcement said that Sir Ralph would be returning to the Egyptian capital on completion of the consultations for which he was summoned to London.

"He will be in a position to communicate to the Egyptian Government the result of the discussions which have been undertaken in London about the construction of the Aswan High Dam," Sir Ralph Stevenson said.

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Copies of the Prospectus and Application Forms can be had on request at all banks and from all brokers dealing in securities, and at the Israel Office of the Corporation at Nahariya.

The Subscription Lists will be opened on April 9, 1951, and closed on April 10, 1951, at earlier without previous notice.

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K. L. M. SUMMER TIME TABLE 1951

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MEASURING THE NEGEV'S RAINFALL

The crux of the matter is agriculture. Any serious depletion of

Grain Yield Lower

This pattern would certainly be repeated in any future war. Further, such is the state of agriculture in the So-

In Moscow, there are enough Russians, stirred and energized by the Soviet industrial revolution on even and broad terms, while the same time growing fond of the American way of life. The dislocation caused by war, which would demand the immediate evacuation of tens of millions of people from the tasks which they now are increasingly performing, would be a serious, uncomfortable factor for at least ten years to come — though it would be a positive and terrible war attacked. And, indeed, the old patterns of life current in the Soviet Union, based on long-term capital development, suggest very strongly that the Soviet Union is bent to embark itself in a major war in the last thing he has to say. It is far more broadly based than is today.

sh settlement in the vast hilly country south of Beersheba. They have been erected by the Meteorological Service with the assistance of the Water Department of the Ministry of Agriculture. These totalizers are similar to the ordinary rain gauges at present used in some three hundred settlements, villages and towns, but because their places of exposure are largely inaccessible, it has been necessary to substitute a much more solid structure for the ordinary tinplate instrument, so that even wanders attempts at destruction

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By J. Halcro Ferguson

By J. Halcyon Ferguson

ten higher than that of their captors. They could read and write in Arabic, which not only enabled them to converse some sense of identity but also made it possible for them to look white people in the face with a dignity which more primitive, bewildered people could not achieve.

African Influence

At the same time, while the Africans in Brazil had

Royal Decree
In 1857 her father signed a decree abolishing slavery throughout the Empire. It is true that in the following year his conservative opponents forced his abdication, but the work he had done remained undisturbed. He and his wife now live once more in Brazil as honoured citizens.

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remained more African than those in the North, the Portuguese became less European. The enervating climate of the sugar estates was less like home than the North American cotton belt, and the Portuguese had perforce to adapt themselves, to a climate often unconsciously, to a climate and country in which the African was far more at home.

Royal Decree
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miscegenation. There were perhaps three main reasons for this: firstly, the Portuguese themselves had a considerable admixture of both Moorish and Jewish blood, including some of the most intelligent members of the "best families" of society. Secondly, many fathers had come with their promiscuity undimmed freely with the Indian women, so that the oldest Brazilian families were already brown. Thirdly, the Catholic Church worked hard to make in holy matrimony the planters who lived with female slaves, legitimizing and baptizing the offspring. Many of the mulattoes, even in the days of slavery, received a good education, became priests or lawyers, and a part with the Europeans.

But all these strains in the wind might have gone for nothing if Brazil, like the rest of the American continent, had made clean breast with Europe and set up a Republic dominated by white landowning class. By

Under the Republic the improvement in racial relations has continued steadily. A country of 50 million people, Brazil now numbers among her citizens Portuguese, German, Italian, Spanish, "mixed" and a dozen other races, as well as every kind of mixture. Many families and districts have, through choice or circumstances, retained a single racial strain, but all of them are Brazilian first.

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These Portuguese, like their cousins the Spaniards, looked down on manual labour, and when they began to create the sugar estates on which Brazil's wealth was initially



The result of this gathering together of races is an inspiring, forward-looking nation, which, despite centuries of slavery and oppression, despite the setback which was made up by the races which were kept economically backward under 18th century conditions, on the whole lives up to its proud motto "Order and Progress."

Now a little of the credit for this goes to the Negro race — and thus indirectly to the non-Negro Brazilians who have given their coloured compatriots a fair chance. Brazilian art, music and dancing owe a great debt to African culture.

ORCA Copyright

S'beitá are still partly ruled by the Bedua today, and substitute convincing proof of a high level of organization which enabled the chiefs of S'beitá to pursue agriculture in spite of the conditions of the district.

Our last traveller was to put up at S'beitá, and find the entrance to the city suitable exposure, we entered there. Together with other instruments erected throughout the southern district will contribute to the understanding of African art in countries. S'beitá, once a fishing and now deserted, mute evidence of this people.

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Fortthorning departures:

FROM LYBDA AIRPORT		
APRIL 6 -- APRIL 14, 1951		
DATE:	AIRLINE:	DESTINATION:
Sunday April 8	E.L.A.L. F.A.S. Hellenic Airlines	Athens, Paris, London Rome Rome, Madrid, London Nicocia, Athens
Monday April 9	E.A.S. Cyprian Airways	Rome, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm London, Athens, Rome, Istanbul, Nicosia
Tuesday April 10	B.O.A.C. AIR FRANCE E.A.S. T.W.A. SABENA E.A.S.	Tehran Paris, Montreal, New York Tehran Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York Brussels Khartoum, Nairobi, Johannesburg, Rome, London
Wednesday April 11	B.O.A.C. SWISS AIR E.L.A.L. E.L.A.L. Cyprian Airways T.A.I.	Athens, Geneva, Zurich Amsterdam, London, New York Rome, Paris, London Nicocia, Athens, Rome Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
Thursday April 12	E.L.A.L. T.W.A. E.L.A.L. AIR FRANCE B.O.A.C. E.A.S. H.E.L.S. E.L.A.L.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, London, New York Athens, Geneva, Paris, New York Nicosia, Istanbul Paris, New York London Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok Nicocia, Rhodes, Athens Nairobi, Johannesburg
Friday April 13	E.A.S. Cyprian Airways E.A.L.	Istanbul, Munich, Copenhagen, Stockholm Nicocia, Athens, Rome Rome
Saturday April 14	E.L.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Vienna

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8/6 "KIRMAN" sailing on April 10 to Genoa & Marseille

(This above is subject to alterations without notice)

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They tried to force the Indians to work for them. But the Indians, who had been used only to hunting and fishing, proved unsuitable — and, in Brazil's limitless jungles, hard to catch. So again the immigration of slaves from Africa, in much the same way as it began in the English colonies in North America. Today round Bahia, the most African of Brazilian cities, you can still hear Bantu, Congo, Fanti and the other languages of Africa's West coast.

Many of the slaves who were brought over were

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THE PLIGHT OF KOREA

KOREA TODAY. By George McCune. Oxford, 1949. 25s.

Recent interest in Korea has revealed the paucity of information available about this country in the west. For this reason alone the late Professor McCune's book "Korea Today" is very welcome, though even if there were more competition in the field it would still stand out as a balanced and scholarly piece of work. The book resulted from a research project initiated by the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1947, and Professor McCune succeeded in completing the great part of it before his death two years later. The manuscript was completed by his widow and his assistant Mr. A. L. Grey.

Although the author has approached his subject from an academic rather than a popular point of view, his affection for the country in which he spent more than half his life is apparent throughout the book. He speaks always from the Korean standpoint and has no axe to grind for American policies—a refreshing change from cold war propaganda.

Disastrous Partition
Two comparatively brief chapters outline the early history of Korea and its development under Japanese rule. During this latter era the Korean economy was exploited by the Japanese purely for their own benefit and, as a result, when liberation came there were almost no trained and experienced Korean technicians and administrators. When the Russians and the Americans, advancing from north and south,

By Andrew Boyd

accepted the surrender of Japanese forces in Korea in September, 1945, they agreed to divide the country at the now famous—or infamous—line of the 38th parallel in accordance with the United Nations terms of surrender. Looking back now it is easy to see that, as Professor McCune explains, this was a disastrous decision. "Divided in two... neither part could by itself demonstrate convincing potentialities for economic independence." The greater part of the country's mineral wealth and heavy industry lay in the north, the lighter consumer goods and processing industries and the largest agricultural areas in the south. Socially and politically, too, the consequence of this arbitrary division was calamitous, for it exaggerated historical antagonisms which have always existed in Korea though they had been temporarily in abeyance under Japanese rule.

Professor McCune relates in considerable detail the long and painful efforts to overcome the division of Korea and to agree upon its future which began with the Foreign Ministers' meeting in Moscow at the end of 1945 and which have now been swallowed up in recent tragic events. It is a sorry story which, so far, has no ending. The author's conclusions may not be very palatable to American public opinion in its present mood, but they deserve serious consideration. He considers that South Korea enthusiasm for the American occupation waned al-

most from the beginning, and that "the festive atmosphere persisted in North Korea." It was more the result of fear of the Soviet Union and the puppet government than through any genuine belief in the new regime.

Korea cannot become a free and modern state which is no longer a threat to world peace until the 38th Parallel has been abolished. The irony of these conclusions is evident when one looks at Korea today; and yet who can say even now that Professor McCune is not right?

ANGEL OF MERCY

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. By Cecil Woodham-Smith. Constable, London, pp. 615, 15s.

In this reviewer's opinion, this biography is far and away the best book published in English during 1950. It is an amazing feat of scholarship and of literary skill, all the more marvellous as it is the first publication by the author. The book reads like fiction, yet it is packed with facts some of which would be extremely dry in another context and by another pen. It gives an entirely new picture both of Florence Nightingale's character and of her relations to her friends, notably Lord Herbert—who was not her lover—based on thousands of letters and slips of paper only now made available. It draws the social background of wealthy upper-class Victorian society to perfection. It contains brilliant pen portraits of all the personalities who made up Miss Nightingale's circle, her astonishing family and many great men from the most diverse backgrounds, and makes it clear to us how rich in "characters" and in great souls was that Victorian age which it was fashionable to deride for some decades, but which is now coming into its own. On the other hand it shows plainly the appalling state of what we should today call the social services, and the disabilities under which even women of the upper classes had to live—the two greatest injustices of the period.

Crimean War Hospitals
Florence Nightingale leapt to fame as "the angel of mercy" in the hell of the Skutari hospitals after the first disasters of the Crimean War, when sick and wounded, after having been brought across the Black Sea in miserable cockle shells, "came down all that dreadful long winter (1854), without other covering than a dirty army blanket and a pair of old regimental trousers, living skeletons devoured by vermin, ulcerated, hopeless, speechless, dying like the Greeks as they wraped their heads in their blankets and spoke never a word."

Thus wrote Miss Nightingale in a letter, and she was most chary of high-sounding words. It was not from her that England heard how the

poor brutes kissed her shadow on the dirty wall as she passed through the wards.

It is impossible to relate briefly the grotesque obstacles that blocked her path at every step, prejudice, red tape, petty jealousy, pilfering, corruption, and even the picture of a nurse being a tipsy, promiscuous harlot. Miss Nightingale had stamped the profession with her own image.

It is also impossible in a short review even faintly to portray this extraordinary personality, and it is difficult to do justice to a book which is a masterpiece, almost the model biography.

PAULA ARNOLD

REASON AND MORALS

UNPOPULAR ESSAYS. By Bertrand Russell. Allen & Unwin, London, pp. 223, 5s.

We are so distracted by controversies, problems and troubles, that we can hardly appreciate our lot with the necessary degree of impartiality. Bertrand Russell, whose approach to human and social problems is detached by science, can be as objective about social philosophy as if it were mathematics or astronomy.

When the reader learns that Man is but a "plaything of nature" and "that all life on earth is only a brief interlude between the nebula and the eternal frost" (p.112), he will reflect how stupid it is to spend his life quarrelling and waging wars. If we choose to go on existing, says the philosopher, we must transform our political system into an effective world-government, the only remedy for the preservation of peace. Only active interference with human history can save us, for the belief in any kind of "natural" progress is but a manifestation of wishful thinking. Can one believe in progress when one considers that "after ages during which the earth produced harmless tribulations and butterflies, evolution progressed to the point at which it generated Neros, Jenghis Khans, and Hitlers?"

Russell's pessimistic appreciation of reality is imbued with a powerful moral drive to redress evil. Instead of the fanatical and cruel dogmatism of the various modern "isms," Russell wants to approach social problems in the

scientific spirit of tolerance and in the human attitude of kindness.

These "Unpopular Essays" are unequalled in their impartial and rational approach to the main troubles of our turbulent world. Their educational value is increased by the amusing, light and interesting manner in which they are written. They should become popular with every intelligent man and woman, who cares about human troubles.

M. ROSHWALD

Reporters' Notebook

THE BRITAIN WE SAW. By H. and N. Matthews. Gollancz, London, pp. 317, 18s.

"New York Times" Correspondent Herbert Matthews came to Socialist Britain as "an American liberal... (who) could enjoy the luxury of sitting back with a benevolent, if critical eye..."

Husband and wife divided their labour into lucid and well-informed chapters. Herbert, writing of British political life, Nancie of the housewives' viewpoint.

In his chapters, Herbert Matthews gives a few elementary lessons in British Socialism and discusses problems such as the Empire and the Welfare State; he also discovers the Monarchy, Nancie, on her side deals with rationing and queuing. Mrs. Matthews finds the "lack of glamour" amongst British women deplorable and feels irritated at a public who stare at her with hostility when she jumps her place in the queue.

MURDER FOR THE MILLIONS

By Olivia Manning

NEVER before was there an age when crime paid so handsomely—in print. Even the generation of playwrights who followed on Webster and ended every tragedy with a stage littered with corpses, did not write for so blood-thirsty an audience as the "Crime Club," "Shocker" and "Thriller" makers of today. In actual fact, of course, that audience is the least patently blood-thirsty in the world, comprising, as it does, ancient university dons, old lady members of lending libraries and young lady typists.

The genuine killer, the criminal, probably does not read at all. The ordinary man turned by war into a killer usually seeks, often for the first time in his life, the consolations of poetry and the great classics of prose. It is the gentle, repressed, harmless member of society who cries out for a dead body on every page. In what words, a "life gets nastier, our reading gets nicer. Perhaps it is for this reason that the great crime story market, at its heyday in the '30s, has never really picked itself up since the war. Another reason is that we seldom nowadays find a crime writer with a new trick up his sleeve. Almost any competent writer could write a crime story. Everyone knows the rules. The trouble is, indeed, that it is almost impossible for an intelligent reader not to guess who is the murderer in a 'who-dunnit' that keeps to the rules, while a 'who-dunnit' that does not keep to the rules—introduces, for instance, the guilty character late in the story or keeps a clue hidden until the end—is likely to get a poor reception.

A Week's Ration
With these few discouraging words, we may now look at what is now known as the 'crime ration' for the week. Titles divide into two schools: the falsely sweet, such as 'A Bunch of Violets,' or the frankly horrible, such as 'The Corpse that Spoke.'

In the first category we have 'A Nice Cup of Tea' by Anthony Gilbert (Crime Club, 8/6), 'The Sleeping Bacchus' by Hilary St. George Saunders (Michael Joseph, 9/6) and 'The Sleeping House' by Elizabeth Lambert (Michael Joseph, 9/6). In the second: 'Nightmare in Manhattan' by Thomas Walsh (Hamish Hamilton, 8/6), 'The Murder of the Red Haired Man' by Plum Plum (Eyre & Spottiswoode, 9/6) and 'Criminal Calendar' by Richard Harrison (Jarrolds, 8/6). There are, of course, a good many more—chief among them 'They Came to Baghdad' by Agatha Christie (Crime Club 9/6)—but they don't divide up so easily and can be mentioned later.

To begin with Miss Lambert because she wrote such a good cookery book and was out in the Middle East with the rest of us—her 'Sleeping House Party' is a very bright book indeed and an

enjoyed by those who are not exclusively interested in murder for its own sake. Miss Lambert can write, and the chief fault in this story of the killing of an architect at an Australian beach resort is an inadequacy of proof of guilt. If she can strengthen her plot next time, she ought to produce something very good.

'A Nice Cup of Tea' by Anthony Gilbert is one of the best books on this list, a very accomplished crime story that deals with the poor, rootless old women who are so often victims of the murderer's art. 'Rum Old Girls' the author calls them and he seems to know them very well. In Mr. Saunders' 'Sleeping Bacchus,' a Leonardo painting and a Black Maria simply cease to be—a book with a touch of culture that no doubt goes down well among the dons.

From Manhattan to Baghdad
'Nightmare in Manhattan,' written possibly with an eye to adaptation for the screen, is a shrewd story which tells us a lot about the New York railway terminus, while Miss Plum's 'Red Haired Man' takes us to swamps with man-groves, scorpions, rattlesnakes and crocodiles with good effect.

Mr. Harrison's 'Criminal Calendar' is quite a different thing—it deals with life which will seem bewilderingly illogical to the crime story addict. Life never keeps to the rules. A nice boy murders and dismembers a casual caller at his house. Why? Because he was bored. An honest policeman suddenly turns gem-thief—who would have time to work out the psychological background to this change in an average-length thriller? Why was Gray, the murderer, never brought to the gallows? Because his jaw was so brittle it might have snapped off during the hanging—really, who would believe that in fiction?

Now for Miss Christie who has been described as the Queen of Crime Writers. This time she writes against the background of Baghdad—Miss Christie is at home in any part of the world for the simple reason her background is always the same, it does not exist. I once read one of her novels when I was in Jerusalem because it dealt

with a murder at Petra; I wanted to read about Petra but I soon realised this murder might just as well have taken place in Pimlico. So with this highly competent spy thriller which tells of a meeting of the Great Powers in Baghdad—it could have been Bolton with no ill-effects to the title. Nevertheless I cheer Miss Christie for her same attitude to the much-talked-of 3rd World War—the echoes Lord Ismay who said: "Our obvious, our supreme and our daily aim should be to avoid war." A sane writer who knows her job.

Another excellent murder story, with a good share of humour in it, is 'Inspector Higgins Goes Fishing' by Cecil Freeman (Jarrolds, 9/6). Here we have policeman and detective working side by side—the detective, for all his cleverness, somehow just misses those clues that the more blundering Bobby picks up. Everyone loves that sort of thing.

There are no more than a sample of the crime books appearing at the moment—at the moment, I say, for in these times of great publishing pressures will have peeled off several dozen more.

Readers' Letters

GOOD FORTUNE

To the Editor of The Post
Sir—Having read the letter of "M.S." in your issue of March 30, I feel your correspondent deserves to be rewarded for his skill. I bought "The Plumed Serpent" by Lawrence and am willing to part with it in order to let a Lawrence admirer have it. If the writer of the letter cares to pass by my home, preferably between 2-3 p.m., except Tuesday, he can obtain the copy. No barter is required. Yours, etc.

L.L.
(Name and address supplied)
Tel Aviv, March 30.

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at the Keren Hayesod Head Office auditorium, presented daily from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

THE YEAR OF THE OATH. By George R. Stewart. Doubleday, New York, pp. 154, 12s.

An historic precedent of 1837, when seven professors were expelled from the University of Goettingen because they raised their voice in protest against political reaction, comes to mind when one reads this record of a similar plight of professors at the University of California.

Written in collaboration with several other professors who, ominously enough, had to remain anonymous, and combining vivid narrative with outspoken comment and

Life and Letters

documents, this book tells the story of a conflict with the Regents of the University. It arose when faculty members were required to swear, in addition to the traditional Constitutional Oath, that they were not members of the Communist Party or in any way under a commitment conflicting with their obligations under their oath.

The conflict started in May, 1949 and ended a year later in a compromise; but the account leaves the impression that this is not the end of the story.

E.M.

HEBREW BOOKSHELF

Apprenticeship in Poetry

HEBREW BOOKSHELF. By T. Karmi. Mahbarat Leifrat, Tel Aviv, pp. 102, 50s.

Some time ago, I discovered a poem by a young poet, T. Karmi, "Simple is Death" and I liked it well enough to translate it, as a typical product of our younger poets. When his first collected poetry reached me, therefore, I opened the volume with great anticipation. I have been disappointed.

In the first place, the young poet's language is still a soulless vehicle. The word association is bare and not evocative. The images are "write, intransparent, far-fetched, and often out of place in the simple poems the poet has tried to write. The lack of poetic form, though deliberate, appears slipshod. Hebrew words that rhyme only in their last syllables sound very harsh.

Most of the poems have not sufficient content and sound as if one line of poetry has been stretched to make four: And // My dawn will be darkened // My foot stumble // I shall return.

If Mr. Karmi had postponed the publication of this volume until he had more poems like "Jaffa Night" or "Show" or the poem I mentioned first, this first volume would have been much better.

DOV VARDI

Labour and Inflation

In the series "Hapod Ve-Hasev" published by Hahinukh, a new pamphlet has appeared under the title "Hahinukh ve-Hasev" by Shimon Makke, economist and social worker, who died last year.

Citrus Packing
Modern methods of citrus packing and related subjects are described in an illustrated pamphlet by E. Benor, issued by the Citrus Department of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Hard Books
Children's No. 2 of Modern Hebrew by A. Weismann, Jerusalem, the firm to be found since the death of Mr. Nathan Ben-Zur, publisher of the firm, issue 239 titles of Jewish literature, and with a list of the history of the Jews in various countries and communities is of special interest.

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Life and Letters

The Hidden Scrolls

Biblical scholars are continuing to discuss various problems connected with the discovery of the Judean scrolls. The leading feature in the Jewish Quarterly Review of January, 1951, is an article by the Jerusalem scholar, Mr. Tovia Wechsler, on the "Hidden Geniza," an answer to Dr. John C. Trever's article on the "Suppressed" Scroll of the Haftorot. In the same magazine Professor S. Zeitlin resumes his controversy with Professor E.L. Sukenik. There is also a continuation of Professor H. Tur-Sinai's essay on the origin of the alphabet, the first version of which appeared in these columns in October, 1949.

Congress Publication
As in the past, the office of the Zionist Congress proposes to publish a special volume on the occasion of the 23rd Zionist Congress, scheduled to open in Jerusalem on July 31. The volume will be published by Tzurah Publications, Tel Aviv, and edited by Mr. I. Regev.

Study of Journalism
American colleges and universities granted 4,937 undergraduate degrees in journalism for the school year 1949-50. More than half the number were issued by the 39 institutions accredited by the American Council on Education for Journalism, reports "Editor and Publisher."

Suicide Among Students
At a recent conference in London it was stated, according to a report in the "Times," that between 1946 and 1948, the suicide rate among Oxford undergraduates had been seven times that for young men outside Oxford. Over half the students who were absent for more than one term on account of illness were suffering from psychological disorders. Dr. A. D. Gardner, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, stated that the suicide rate among university students all over the country was "alarmingly high."

"Diaries of the Poets"
This is the title of a biography of H.L. Mencksen, just published by Harper, New York. The author, 28-year-old William Manchester, is a reporter on Mencksen's own "Baltimore Sun."

The Reviewer's Art
A new biography by Gerald Bullitt of the Rev. Sydney Smith (1771-1845), famous as a writer and reformer, and one of the brilliant early contributors to the Edinburgh Review, has just been published (Michael Joseph, London, 15s.). One of his remarks was: "I never read a book before reviewing it; I prefer to review it as I find it."

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GAME No. 276

White: Pachman Black: Spasenko (U.S.A.) (Venice, 1950)

1.e4 Kf8 2.e5 d5 3.e6 d4 4.e7 d3 5.e8 Qd8 6.e9 Qe7 7.e10 Qf8 8.e11 Qg7 9.e12 Qh6 10.e13 Qg5 11.e14 Qf4 12.e15 Qe3 13.e16 Qd2 14.e17 Qc1 15.e18 Qb1 16.e19 Qa1 17.e20 Qa2 18.e21 Qa3 19.e22 Qa4 20.e23 Qa5 21.e24 Qa6 22.e25 Qa7 23.e26 Qa8 24.e27 Qa9 25.e28 Qa10 26.e29 Qa11 27.e30 Qa12 28.e31 Qa13 29.e32 Qa14 30.e33 Qa15 31.e34 Qa16 32.e35 Qa17 33.e36 Qa18 34.e37 Qa19 35.e38 Qa20 36.e39 Qa21 37.e40 Qa22 38.e41 Qa23 39.e42 Qa24 40.e43 Qa25 41.e44 Qa26 42.e45 Qa27 43.e46 Qa28 44.e47 Qa29 45.e48 Qa30 46.e49 Qa31 47.e50 Qa32 48.e51 Qa33 49.e52 Qa34 50.e53 Qa35 51.e54 Qa36 52.e55 Qa37 53.e56 Qa38 54.e57 Qa39 55.e58 Qa40 56.e59 Qa41 57.e60 Qa42 58.e61 Qa43 59.e62 Qa44 60.e63 Qa45 61.e64 Qa46 62.e65 Qa47 63.e66 Qa48 64.e67 Qa49 65.e68 Qa50 66.e69 Qa51 67.e70 Qa52 68.e71 Qa53 69.e72 Qa54 70.e73 Qa55 71.e74 Qa56 72.e75 Qa57 73.e76 Qa58 74.e77 Qa59 75.e78 Qa60 76.e79 Qa61 77.e80 Qa62 78.e81 Qa63 79.e82 Qa64 80.e83 Qa65 81.e84 Qa66 82.e85 Qa67 83.e86 Qa68 84.e87 Qa69 85.e88 Qa70 86.e89 Qa71 87.e90 Qa72 88.e91 Qa73 89.e92 Qa74 90.e93 Qa75 91.e94 Qa76 92.e95 Qa77 93.e96 Qa78 94.e97 Qa79 95.e98 Qa80 96.e99 Qa81 97.e100 Qa82 98.e101 Qa83 99.e102 Qa84 100.e103 Qa85 101.e104 Qa86 102.e105 Qa87 103.e106 Qa88 104.e107 Qa89 105.e108 Qa90 106.e109 Qa91 107.e110 Qa92 108.e111 Qa93 109.e112 Qa94 110.e113 Qa95 111.e114 Qa96 112.e115 Qa97 113.e116 Qa98 114.e117 Qa99 115.e118 Qa100 116.e119 Qa101 117.e120 Qa102 118.e121 Qa103 119.e122 Qa104 120.e123 Qa105 121.e124 Qa106 122.e125 Qa107 123.e126 Qa108 124.e127 Qa109 125.e128 Qa110 126.e129 Qa111 127.e130 Qa112 128.e131 Qa113 129.e132 Qa114 130.e133 Qa115 131.e134 Qa116 132.e135 Qa117 133.e136 Qa118 134.e137 Qa119 135.e138 Qa120 136.e139 Qa121 137.e140 Qa122 138.e141 Qa123 139.e142 Qa124 140.e143 Qa125 141.e144 Qa126 142.e145 Qa127 143.e146 Qa128 144.e147 Qa129 145.e148 Qa130 146.e149 Qa131 147.e150 Qa132 148.e151 Qa133 149.e152 Qa134 150.e153 Qa135 151.e154 Qa136 152.e155 Qa137 153.e156 Qa138 154.e157 Qa139 155.e158 Qa140 156.e159 Qa141 157.e160 Qa142 158.e161 Qa143 159.e162 Qa144 160.e163 Qa145 161.e164 Qa146 162.e165 Qa147 163.e166 Qa148 164.e167 Qa149 165.e168 Qa150 166.e169 Qa151 167.e170 Qa152 168.e171 Qa153 169.e172 Qa154 170.e173 Qa155 171.e174 Qa156 172.e175 Qa157 173.e176 Qa158 174.e177 Qa159 175.e178 Qa160 176.e179 Qa161 177.e180 Qa162 178.e181 Qa163 179.e182 Qa164 180.e183 Qa165 181.e184 Qa166 182.e185 Qa167 183.e186 Qa168 184.e187 Qa169 185.e188 Qa170 186.e189 Qa171 187.e190 Qa172 188.e191 Qa173 189.e192 Qa174 190.e193 Qa175 191.e194 Qa176 192.e195 Qa177 193.e196 Qa178 194.e197 Qa179 195.e198 Qa180 196.e199 Qa181 197.e200 Qa182 198.e201 Qa183 199.e202 Qa184 200.e203 Qa185 201.e204 Qa186 202.e205 Qa187 203.e206 Qa188 204.e207 Qa189 205.e208 Qa190 206.e209 Qa191 207.e210 Qa192 208.e211 Qa193 209.e212 Qa194 210.e213 Qa195 211.e214 Qa196 212.e215 Qa197 213.e216 Qa198 214.e217 Qa199 215.e218 Qa200 216.e219 Qa201 217.e220 Qa202 218.e221 Qa203 219.e222 Qa204 220.e223 Qa205 221.e224 Qa206 222.e225 Qa207 223.e226 Qa208 224.e227 Qa209 225.e228 Qa210 226.e229 Qa211 227.e230 Qa212 228.e231 Qa213 229.e232 Qa214 230.e233 Qa215 231.e234 Qa216 232.e235 Qa217 233.e236 Qa218 234.e237 Qa219 235.e238 Qa220 236.e239 Qa221 237.e240 Qa222 238.e241 Qa223 239.e242 Qa224 240.e243 Qa225 241.e244 Qa226 242.e245 Qa227 243.e246 Qa228 244.e247 Qa229 245.e248 Qa230 246.e249 Qa231 247.e250 Qa232 248.e251 Qa233 249.e252 Qa234 250.e253 Qa235 251.e254 Qa236 252.e255 Qa237 253.e256 Qa238 254.e257 Qa239 255.e258 Qa240 256.e259 Qa241 257.e260 Qa242 258.e261 Qa243 259.e262 Qa244 260.e263 Qa245 261.e264 Qa246 262.e265 Qa247 263.e266 Qa248 264.e267 Qa249 265.e268 Qa250 266.e269 Qa251 267.e270 Qa252 268.e271 Qa253 269.e272 Qa254 270.e273 Qa255 271.e274 Qa256 272.e275 Qa257 273.e276 Qa258 274.e277 Qa259 275.e278 Qa260 276.e279 Qa261 277.e280 Qa262 278.e281 Qa263 279.e282 Qa264 280.e283 Qa265 281.e284 Qa266 282.e285 Qa267 283.e286 Qa268 284.e287 Qa269 285.e288 Qa270 286.e289 Qa271 287.e290 Qa272 288.e291 Qa273 289.e292 Qa274 290.e293 Qa275 291.e294 Qa276 292.e295 Qa277 293.e296 Qa278 294.e297 Qa279 295.e298 Qa280 296.e299 Qa281 297.e300 Qa282 298.e301 Qa283 299.e302 Qa284 300.e303 Qa285 301.e304 Qa286 302.e305 Qa287 303.e306 Qa288 304.e307 Qa289 305.e308 Qa290 306.e309 Qa291 307.e310 Qa292 308.e311 Qa293 309.e312 Qa294 310.e313 Qa295 311.e314 Qa296 312.e315 Qa297 313.e316 Qa298 314.e317 Qa299 315.e318 Qa300 316.e319 Qa301 317.e320 Qa302 318.e321 Qa303 319.e322 Qa304 320.e323 Qa305 321.e324 Qa306 322.e325 Qa307 323.e326 Qa308 324.e327 Qa309 325.e328 Qa310 326.e329 Qa311 327.e330 Qa312 328.e331 Qa313 329.e332 Qa314 330.e333 Qa315 331.e334 Qa316 332.e335 Qa317 333.e336 Qa318 334.e337 Qa319